Terreil's views as given to the Senator were that injustice and been done the sugar men in the share in which the bill came from the House, and Senator Gorman and his belief was that Mr. Terreil was advocating that the bill should be restored to the condition it was in when the Committee on Ways and Means of the House reported it to the House.

At another interview when Mr. Terreil called upon the Senator, Terreil reached the point where it was understood, and so published, that the Committee as Finance of the Senator and then," testified Mr. Gorman, "as I remember, went on to show me that that was very unfair to the refining interest, and would operate disastrously all around, because the duty was not uniform. The higher rate of duty would be upon the low grades of sugar, and therefore it operated unjustic. That was about the purport of all his conversation after the action of the committee was understood to be public.

The interviews with Mr. Terreil had numbered three or four. Mr. Gorman had also mes H. O. Havemeyer on the sugar scheduling and Mr. Havemeyer had urged that the bill be restered to the condition it was in when the Ways and Means Committee reported it to the House, which was like the raw awar should be free and a duty of one and a quarter cents placed on the refined.

It was immediately after the three days' caucus of the Democrate that Mr. Javemeyer came to Washington and cauled on the witness to whom he tried to show that the sugar interest had been unairly dealt with in the Tariff vill and advocated the duty on refined sugar but no duty on raw sugars. Mr. Havemeyer objected to the specific duty, which he said was unfair and opperated tadly. There had been two interviews only between Mr. Havemeyer about campaign contributions. And," added the Havemeyer about campaign contributions. In ever may be a sugar should an order of the sugar flue, having first met him, he thought, when the Tariff bill on the conversation of the present bill, and they had gone over both time. Mr. Havemeyer about campaig

Benator Louge Mr. Gorman sald he favored the ad valoren rate.

Senator Louge Mr. Gorman sald he favored the ad valoren rate.

Senator Allen—Eld either Mr. Havemeyer or Mr. Esarles or any other person connected with the Sugar Trust ever infimate to rou that the Democratic party was under obligation to them for contributions to the campaign shape or form.

Benator Gorman—Never at any time, in any chaps or form.

Senator defination and you know of no obligation existing upon the part of the Democratic party to that company?

Benator Gorman—None whatever, I never naw Mr. Havemeyer until he was here in Washington, and, with the exception of Mr. Searles, I do not think I know anybody connected with the true.

Anguon, and, with the exception of Mr. Searies, I do not think I know anybody connected with the trust.

Senator Allen—You know of ne contributions of either of them, or any contributions that the company made?

Senator Gorman—None whatever, senator Gorman—None whatever, senator Allen—And you know of neither moral nor pecuniary obligation upon the part of the Democratic party existing to these man?

Senator Gorman—Not the slightest. I have no knowledge of it in any shape or form. I have near heav of any contributions being made to the Democratic committee while I was connected with it, and i have been connected with it a great many years. Still at the same time. I have not been a collector for the committee, and know nothing about it. The whole consideration of this matter was upon the highest possible plane, so far as I know, without any regard to the interest of any particular individual. It was our a line with the narrow margin that the Democrats have in the Senate to perfect the bill, so that we might be united and pass it, and such a bill that came as near as possible to the obligations of the party. It was considered in that way, as honorable men representing the great party would naturally consider the bill, with a due regard, as a matter of course, of the interest involved, careful not to destroy any, and yet at the same time to make the tax as light as possible upon the people of the country.

elose, because he had married a reintive of mine.

"I want to say to the committee that the only word of truth I that statement is that Mr. Elkins did marry a relative of mine. Mr. Elkins did marry a relative of mine. Mr. Elkins is a very pronounced party man of the Beoublican party and I am a Democrat, and he has never discussed the matter of sugar with me, nor any other item in this bill, protably, except the one he is a specially interested in, and that is coal. But, so far as this sugar business is concerned, he has never named it to me in any shape or farm.

"I want to say that he never introduced me to this gentleman. I knew Mr. Elkins to be a pronounced lifenshiem, and I assumed, as I had a right to do, that he was very hostile to this bil and his brother Hepublicans were very anxious to defeat it and I was very anxious to pass it in the best form we could get it. Therefore we have never entered into any discussion about the matter."

The testimony of Mr. Edwards was read to show that it was when he was refore the committee, and not in the Press article, he had mentioned Mr. Elkins's name.

Senator Davis—I see there semething about having very great business interests in common.

mon.

Separtor Gorman—I want to make it very emphatic that Mr. Elkins has never discussed with me the sugar schedule or anything in relation to it; that he never brought me into relation with anybody connected with the sugar trust or sugar interest. My connection with him in rusiness interests was that I happened to be a small stockholder in two or three companies in which he is a large one. My personal relations with him are very pleasant. Uur politics, as I have stated before, are the very opposits.

politics, as I have stated before, are the very opposits.

Senator Davis—These companies have no relation to the sugar interest?

Sena or Gorman—Nons whatever, Senatore Cameron, Irby, Washburn, and Waish then denied that they had speculate. Correspondent Howland of the New York Press was also questioned with reference to the information implicating Senator Hansom in sugar speculation. Gen, Ransom on Saturday showed that his son. George Hansom, and his messenger, Capt. Harnes, had piaced small bets on swar in busket shops. Mr. Howland confirmed Senator Hansom's statement. Mr. Howland said the firm on whose stock sheet the name of Hansom occurred was Silsby & Co.

After the Senate Investigating Committee had finished the examination of Senators this afternoon, it held a secret session for more than an hour, during which time the proposition of Mr. Allen to direct the Vice-Fresidest to certify the witnesses, President Havemeyer, and Treasurer Searles of the Sugar Trust to the Grand Jury, was discussed and acted upon the Grand Jury, was discussed and acted upon Bra vote of three to two the committee decided to request this action to be taken. Mesers, Allen, Lodge, and Davis, voting for it and Mesers. Gray and Lindsay voting against its

Mesers Allen. Lodge, and Davis voting for it and hissers Gray and Lindsay voting against it.

Mr. Allen before this moved that the two wilnesses be brought before the bar of the Senate to answer to the charge of contempt, but the committee saw no reason to deal with them differently from the way is which the two correspondents and Mr. Chapman of the firm of Moore & Schley were treated.

The committee also decided to print the schedule Secretary Carlis's had prepared that has been in disrute during the course of this examination. The facesimile will be published with the report of the committee. It is understood that the committee will have before it to morrow a number of the brokers of Washington correspondent of the firm of Moore & Schley. Mr. Macariner of Carson & Macariner, Several men who are operating what are known as bucket shops will also be summoned to appear before the committee, in the effort to discover whether there has been any speculation on the part of Senators.

Messay, Shriver and Edwards the newspaper men who were witnesses before the Senate investigating committee, were informed by the District Attorner to-day that they would be required to appear in the criminal court on Wednesday next to give ball under the indictments against them which will be made public on that day. The newspaper correspondents were on Saltzvider notified its appear in sourt to morrow, but as the indictments are

not yet finished the postponement was neces-sary. It is understood that the indictment against Mr. E. R. Chapman of New Tork will be brought into court at the same time.

PETTIGREW DORRN'T APROULATE.

He Asked to Be Excused from Appearing Before the Sugar Committee. Stoux Falls, S. D., June 18,-A telegram was received here this morning by Senator Pettierew, who is at home, from Sepator Gray, Chairman of the Sugar Trust speculation committee of investigation, ordering him to appear as a witness before the committee as quickly as he can get to Washington. Senator l'attigrew replied that he had never bought stock in any corporation for apeculative purposes, either before or after being elected a Senator, and consequently asked to be excused from appearing as a witness.

The House Disenses Options, WASHINGTON, June 18 .- An Interesting and instructive debate marked the first dar's conalderation of the Hatch Anti-Option bill in the House. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Brran (Dem., Neb.) advocated the passage of the bill on the advocated the passage of the bill on the ground, with others, that gambling transactions in foot products affected injuriously the prices of those products; and Mr. Warner (Dem. N. V.) epposed it for various reasons, one of which was that the bill would not put a stop to gambling, but destroy or harass legitimate traffic. In the earlier part of the session, hills were resead authorizing railroad companies to issue interchangeable 5.000-mile mileage tickets, with privileges of excess baggang trapasted by the Nati and Association of Commercial Travellers, and granting right of way for the Feat Nebraska and full Railroad Company through the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska. The House adjourned at 5:10.

THE PRIVILEGE OF ASTLUM.

Questions Arising in Regard to the Saira doring Refugees on the Bennington,

WASHINGTON, June 18.-It is singular that the dispute which broke out between Brazil and Portugal through the reception of political refugees on the latter's war vessels, should be so quickly followed by a like controversy between Salvador and the United States. The parallel is all the closer from the fact that not only was asylum in each case furnished by a war vessel, but the refugees in both instances included the vanquished leader in a civil war. Yet after all there are differences. The Brazillan revolutionists had never even been recognized as beiligerents, whereas President Peixoto was at the head of the only lawful Government there. On the other hand, Gen. Ereta, up to the very hour he took refuge on the Bennington, was Vice-President of the Government, treated by the United States as the only lawful authority in Salvador. while those who overthrew that Government were not dealt with or recognized at all. The precise point, however, which makes this diference important, is that while in Brazil order and law reigned at the downfall of the rebellion, and all the machinery of justice was in operation, at Han Falvador all seems to have been in confusion at the everthrow of the constituted authorities. The very despatches which brought news of the success of the insurrection declared that a counter revolution was certain. Commander C. M. Thomas of the Bennington reported an almost chaotic condition of affairs in the republic. To have

was certain. Commander G. M. Thomas of the Hennische-You know of no contributions that the command of them, or any contributions that the command was a certain. Commander G. M. Thomas of the Commander of them, or any contributions that the commander of them, or any contributions that the commander of them, or any contributions that the commander of the commande

upon which you are engaged."

If has been worth while to quote this passage at length, because its appositeness to the present case is so elvicus and because it so fully justilise the course taken by Commander Thomas. Afterward, as was noted at the time in these columns, there happened on this same count of central America still another feature of the privilege of anylum. One of our war vessels, learning that a merchant steamer and on heart an American who leared him to be a surprised on the country in question, landing him at another port in safetr. This was perhaps the application of another rule laid down by beeretary Tracy: "When, however, a political refugee has embarked in the territory of a third power on board an American ship as a passager, for purposes of innocent transit, and it appears upon the entry that his life is in day to be a surprised on the country that his life is in a superior of the country in the country of the country of a landing case and size that of the steamehip City of I anama at i. Libertad will also force mue bered. This view in regard to merchant ships has been controverted on the kround that such vessels in sersign harbors are subject to local jurisdiction, and that when crimes are observed almost and that when crimes are observed almpir as an act of humanity. As if recognizing the different from that of a political refuges who take a slotter thereon, and is received simply as an act of humanity. As if recognizing the difference between the ordinary criminal and the political refuges who has committed in the same of the party now in power at Nan Salvador brought a charge of robbery against the refuges of the Bennington and demanded their saturdation on that ground. This demand was a received almpir as an act of humanity, as fully set forth by Secretary Tracy, it would be asserted too a that ground of the practice of asylum by servicing which we would be asserted for examp, that General Propers of the provided that an another was been active to the practice of asylum to ground o

"Lord Staffard minas for coal and sain.
The Data of horfulk deals in mail.
The Bland of horfulk deals in mail.
The Bland is for the strength of the strength of 25 per cent. on copying paper, filtering paper.
We deal in beside in a hundred room want a bright story now and than to sain wan you have you great "A Burne-Jones Head." In the Chara Silver whole first in the Finance Committee to make it 30 per cent. Was agreed to with the understained to the changed when the bill compared a Co. Fubinshers. Should have seen to be believed to the identity.

The next paragraph 13030, as to parchment.

DOWN TO THE FREE LIST. THE BENATE MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

WITH THE TARIFF BILL The Woollen Schedule Finished and the Sundries Disposed of, except a few Paragraphs Which Were Reserved Senator Hill's Motion for Free Coal Gets the

Washington, June 18.-Senator Hill made another effort to-day to hold the Democratic party in the Senate up to its pledges by moving to place bituminous ecal upon the free ist as provided in the Tariff bill as it came from the House of Representatives. Only one Democratic Senator, however, voted with him. This was Mr. Irby of South Carolina, The three Populiats, Kyle, Allen, and Pepper, and two Republicans, Washburn of Minnesots and Hansbrough of North Dakots, swelled the number of votes in favor of Mr. Hill's metion seven. Senator Gibson of Maryland announced that the new Senator from Michigan, Mr. Patton, with whom he was paired, would have voted in the affirmative had he been present, a statement that caused some surprise among the new Senator's Republican colleagues. Senator Mills, who so often has promised the people of New England free coal as soon as the Democratic party should come

into power, did not vote. Had other Democratic Senators voted according to their convictions, Senator Hill's motion would have been carried, and that pledge of the Democratic party would have been re-Committee, who, under the leadership of Mr. Vest, have traded off their convictions for the purpose of getting favorable action on the bill the appeals of Senator Hill and the taunts of Senators on the Republican side of the chamber, they voted in faver of the Finance Committee's amendment placing a duty of 40 per cont on cont

Had the vote been taken upon some proposition favored by the Republican Senators, the managers of the bill would have been beaten, as the two Democratic votes and the three of the Populists added to the thirty-eight Republicans, would have been a majority of the Sen-ate. This fact was not lost sight of by the Democratic managers, and it gave them a scare even more decided than that which they felt last week, when Benator Peffer's amendment to restore the McKinler duty on woollen goods failed by the parrow margin of one or two votes. The result to-day adds to the fear of the Senators in charge of the bill that if the elightest accident should happen to it now it would be wrecked beyond hope of repair. There are, moreover, enemies among their is more than one Democratic Senator who regrets ois participation in the caucus that bound them all to support the amendments of the Finance Committee, and they would be giad of an excuse for supporting a motion to the Finance Committee with instructions to substitute for it a measure embodying Demo-

then taken up, the first paragraph being one putting a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on wood puip.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) argued against the ad valorem rate and in favor of a specific duty. Maine, he said, was, like Bozzaria. bleeding at every vein. from this Tariff bill; and this wood pulp business was one of Maine's great industries. The annual production of wood pulp amounted to \$15,000,000, and of that aum \$23,500,000 was paid for labor. It was a very beneficent industry, and had reduced the cost of paper very much. The principal competitors of the United States in the matter of wood pulp were Austria. Neweden, Norway, and Canada. He proposed a specific duty of \$2.50 per ton dry weight, on mechanically ground pulp, \$5 a ton on chemical wood pulp unbleached, and \$6.54 a ton bleached, these rates being equivalent to ton per cent at valorem.

The amendment was opposed by Senators Jones (Bein, Ark.), and Vest (Dem., Mo.) on the part of the Finance Committee. Mr. Vest said that one of the most victous and outrageous attacks made upon Mr. Jones and immedia in connection with the bill was that they had seen influenced by some Demogratic leaders in New York tone of them being ex-Secretary Whitney, to Stx the schedule on wood pulp because they had made a large investment in Canadian timber innut for the manufacture of wood pulp. He mentioned this, he said, only to show how utteriv unjust and rockiese were the statements made in relation to public men who were engaged in public duty.

Mr. Fire a amendment was advocated by Mr. Gallinger (Hop., N. H.), Mr. Platt (Bes., Conn., and Mr. Alikon iliep, La.) It was rejected years, 20 nays, 20.

Paragraph \$30, was then agreed to: also paragraph \$30, and an all was to a paragraph 300, was amended as a stored printing paper, unliked, and only the fourty of 10 per cent. The house rate on sheathing paper and roofing felt. Paragraph \$30, per littering paper, and now and paper. The duty

papers, etc., was, at the request of Mr. Gallinger, allowed to stand over for the present without action.

The duty on paper envelopes (309) was fixed at 20 per cent.; on paper hardings and paper for acreens or heards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for, at 20 per cent.; on blank books of all kinds (311), 20 per cent., and on books, pamphiets, engravings, etc., not specially provided for, 25 per cent.; on playing cards (312), 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent, and valorem, and on manufactures of paper not specially provided for (313), 20 per cent.

This finished schedule M, and Schedule N, Mondries, was taken 30.

Paragraphs 314 and 315, hair pencils, brushes, &c., and button forms, lastings, mohairs, &c., were agreed to as ther came from the House—20 per cent, and 10 per cent. In paragraph 314 agate buttons, 20 per cent, and pearl and shell buttons, 15 per cent. the descriptive words "one-fourteenth of an inch were inserted.

Paragraph 317 was amended by making it read Buttons of lyors, vegetable lyors, glass, bone, or hors, wholly or partially manufactured, 53 per cent.

Support of Only One Other Democrat,

ured, 33 per cent, ad valorem.

No change was made in paragraph 318, shoo buttons. 25 per cent.

At this point comes in the amendment of the Finance. Committee to insert a new paragraph: "Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton; coal siack or cuim, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, 15 cents per ton."

Mr. Hill iDem., N. Y. moved to strike out the paragraph and to admit coal free of dutr. He said bat he presumed, from what had taken place is the last two weeks that his motion would be defeated by a substantially manimous Republican vote and by the votes of those Democratic who seemed to be voting against that class of amendments. The country expected, he said, that a Democratic Congress in framing a tariff reform bill would but bituminous coal on the fee list. That was required, ausstantially, by the Chicage Democratic platform. Every D-mocratic crater in the land who had apoken on the subject had demanded free coal. If there was one thing more than another to which the Democratic party stood solemnly plesized it was to place raw meterial on the free list. He observed that since he began his remarks the Nenators who had charge of the measure had left their seats. He assumed that they had nothing to say in sefence of a duty on coal. He was waiting to hear from them the plea that they had been buildozed into putting coal on the dutiable list; and he would like to know what Senators had stated that they would refuse to vote for the bid if coal should be put on the free list.

what Senators had stated that they would refuse to vote for the bill if coal should be put on the free list.

"Lot them be named," said Mr. Hill, "that we may know who they are. If we put this duty on coal, we go lack on all Democratic arruncents uttered in rears past: we virtually repudiate the platform adopted in Chicago, and we are brought into ridicule at the hands of the American people. Of course it has been decreed that my motion is to be defeated. But I trust that the little band which has atood together thu- far in the Senate for free raw material will stand together new, whether they be two three, four, or five. The principle is involved in this amendment. It is at stake here; and I for one, even if I am alone, propose to stand up for that principle."

Mr. Peffer (Pop. Kam.) said that he had much stronger reasons for voting against putting coal on the duitable list than that given by the Senator from New York, whose chief reason was that the Democratic platform than the Democratic harty had promised free coal. He himself had no more respect for the Democratic platform than the Democrate had, il augister on both sides of the chember and in the gallerr. Hence he would not waste any time on that line of argument. He then went on to discuss the coal mining strikes and to argue that the Government should take possession of all the coal mines in the country.

Mr. Piatt (Rep., Cong.) did not see exactly

strikes and to argue that the Government should take possession of all the coal mines in the country.

Mr. Platt 'Rep., Conn.) did not see exactly how putting coal on the free list was going to help the miners.

Mr. Peffer replied that that was only the first step, and that the next step was for the Government to take possession of all the coal mines of the country and let the coal be given to the people freely. That was one way to settle it. He saw Senators smile, he said, but he went on to develop that idea, declaring that there ought not to be a mine of coal, lead, zinc. copper. gold, or sliver owned by private individuals; that all these things were for the public use.

that there ought not to be a mine of coal, lead, zinc, coaper, gold, or silver owned by private individuals; that all these things were for the public use.

Mr. Vest Dem., Mo.! referred to the speech of Mr. Hill, who, he said, was opposed to this bill, so far as he could understand, because to contained a provision for an income tax, and who asked for information as to what had caused coal to be put on the du lable list.

We are here, Mr. Vest continued, to give information, but not to these who are as well informed as ourselves. The Senator from New York knows as much in relation to the matter as we do, and, of course, his inquiry is not for information, but in order to elicit some statement which would antagenize the passage of this bill in its entirety. I have had occasion to say that there are a great many things in this bill which do not meet my personal approval. But I deem it my duty to look to the concrat result as to what will be for the best interest of the country to the largest degree. We are determined, if we can, to supplant the Michiely act with a better measure, and I am compelled to give up my opinion in favor of free coal and to take a duty of about one-half of what is imposed under the McKinley act with a better measure, and I am compelled to give up my opinion in favor of free coal and to take a duty of about one-half of what is imposed under the McKinley act will be cause of his opposition to the income tax.

"Who," he asked in an angry tone, "Is his informant? Whence comes this information of which he is the exclusive owner? What he had not be a more of the solid on this bill. I am opposed to certain features of this bill. I am opposed to certain features of this bill. I am opposed, earnestly and conscientiously opposed, to that socialistic and populistic principle which has been engrafted on this bill. I am opposed to the bill, no benator around this circle has a right to say that he understands that I am opposed to the whole bill."

for one among the -enduran on the legislikens of the important table of the Dismortal in charge of the second of the internation has a vice been capable by the managers of the full with regard to the measure serialization has a vice been capable by the managers of the full with regard to the measure serialization for such action, and it is out in the full with regard to the measure reprinciple to be administrative per control of the vice of the control of the vice of th

cause he had a personal direct interest in coal mines on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) opposed the amendment, which was further advocated by Senatore Lodge (Heb., Mass.) and Squire (Hep., Wash.).

Mr. Hill's motion to strike outthe paragraph and to put bituminous coal on the free list was rejected.—peas 7: nars. 61. It forewonly one vote besides his own from the Democrataths of Mr. Help of South Carolina and two from the Republicana, those of Senators Hansbrough (North Jakota) and Washburn (Minnessta); and to these were added the votes of three Populists—Allen of Nebraska, Ryle of South Itakota, and Peter of Kansas.

Mr. Hansbrough moved as an amendment, a provision that coal shall be admitted tree of duly from any country that imposes no import dity on coal when exported from the inited States. After some discussion Mr. Hansbrough's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Squire (Hep., Wash.) moved to amend the committee amendment by making the duty on bituminous coal 30 cents a ton instead of 40 cents. It-jected - reas it, nars 34.

The Senate amendment was then agreed to without a division, so that bituminous coal and shale shall pay a duty of 40 cents aton. as coal slace or oulm ID cents.

Mr. Hill moved to strike out the next paragraph of the committee amendment, cook, if per cent, ad valorem. The motion was defeated—reas 4, nars 4t. That disposed of the coal paragraphs in the "sundries" schedule. The following duties were agreed to: On corks, wholly or partiy mannfactured, 10 cents aton. In the division of the person of the coal paragraphs in the "sundries" schedule. The following duties were agreed to: On corks, wholly or partiy mannfactured, 10 cents aton. In the division of the person, and the senter went on with the other paragraphs, and the Senate went on with the other paragraphs, and the senter went on with the other paragraphs, and the senter went on with the other paragraphs, and the senter went on with the other paragraphs. On the paragraph of the committee of the person, on the paragraphs of

binners' calf akins, 20 (instead of 15), on planeteria leather, 20 (instead of 25) and on boots and shoes, 20 per cent.

On leather cut into shoe uppers and vamps, 20 per cent: House rate.

On sloves, paragraphs 243, 344, 345, 346, 347, and 348 (rates according to sizes and qualities, with a dollar per dozem pairs addition when the gioves are lined). The intention of the liques was to make the rate about 40 per cent, advancem.

On manufactures of amber, asbeston, coral, 2c, (351), 25 per cent.

On manufactures of leather, fur, 2c, (353), 30 per cent.

On manufactures of ivery, vegetable ivery, 2c, (364), 35 per cent.

On masks of paper or pulp, 25 per cent.

On least pencia and size pencia covered with wood, 50 per cent. Instead of 35 per cent, and on all other sixed pencia, 30 per cent, instead of 35 per cent, and on all other sixed pencia, 30 per cent, instead of 35 per cent, and on all other sixed pencia, 30 per cent, instead of 35 per cent, and on all other sixed pencia, 30 per cent, and on all other sixed pencia, 30 per cent, and on all other on the pencial sixed pencial and size pencial of the pencial sixed penci

new paragraph;
On pipes, hips bowls, and all smokers' articles, 80 per cent, and on all common clay pipes, 10 per cent, on unbrellax pisasols, and sunshades, covered by material of alls, worsted, &v. 45, per cent, On attest for unbrellax, a.c., (6) per cent, On attest for unbrellax, a.c., (6) per cent,

This finished schedule N and brought the Senare up to the free list. And then the Sen-are at 0:15 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FOR 5,000-MILE JOINT TICKETS. Mr. Durburow's Bill Passed by the House

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Mr. Durburow's bill authorizing railroads to sell "joint inter-changeable 5,000-mile tickets" was passed by the House to-day. It was introduced last September at the request of the commercial traveliers of the country, and Mr. Durburow, from the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce, reported it favorably in February. The bill as originally introduced amended section 22 of the Inter-State Commerce act by adding this proviso:

Nothing in this act shall prevent the issuance of joint interchangeable 5,000 mile tickets with special priv flegrs as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage tickets of 1,000 miles or

mended this amendment, which was adopted: But before any common carrier, subject to the provision of this act, shall taste any such joint inter-changeable mileage tickets with special privileges, as aforesaid, it shall file with the Inter-state Commerce Commission copies of the joint tarifis of rates, fares, or charges on which such joint interchangable mileage tickets are to be based, together with specifications of the amount of free baggage permitted to be carried tickets are to be based, together with specifications of the amount of tree baggage permitted to be carried under such tickets, in the same manner as common carriers are required to do with regard to do the point rates by section of the inter-cate commerce act and asked to section of the latter care the carriers and the resulting of relating to joint the term and there are the care of the result of the result of the more common carriers, and reference to the section of the section more carriers and charges the misses tickets as with fine gard to other joint rates, tares and charges referred to in said section of it shall be unlawful for any common carrier that has issued or authorized to be seved any such joint injerchangeable misease tickets to demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater of less compensation for transportation of persons or baggage under such joint unerchangeable misease tickets than that required by the raw, fare, or charge specified in the copies of the joint tariff of rates, fare, or charge specified in the copies of the joint tariff of rates, fare, or charge specified in the copies of the joint tariff of rates. fare, or charges specified in the copies of the joint tariff of rates, fare, and charges filed with the commission in force at the time. The provincinary of section 10 of the inter-visit Commerce act shall apply to any violation of the requirements of this provincing of the bill to-day. Mr. Durburow sent a telegram announcing the fact to a convention of commercial travellers which is in assession at Milwaukes. The bill, it is understood, will be reported soon in the Senste and an effort will be made to pass it through that body this session.

THE SICARAGUA CANAL. Rapid Progress on the Bill for Govern-ment Construction.

WASHINGTON, June 18. - Secretary Carlisle is o render an opinion whether it is advisable to build the Nicaragua Canal by an issue of by a coinage of seigniorage in the Treasury. This question of the character of the funds to be used in building the canal was considered for some time this afternoon, at the meeting of the special committee which is formu lating a new bill providing for Government control of the canal. The discussion developed the fact that Mesers. Mallory and Geary, two of the members of the committee, have had several consultations with Secretary Carlisle regarding this matter. It is believed that the Secretary will favor an issuance of bonds, and some members of the committee feel that if an attempt to made to provide funds for the canal's construction by a fresh coinage of silver, the main questi n will then

coinage of sliver, the main questi n will then become so entangled with that of finance, that the bill may be defeated between the contending factions of the flouse.

The committee is making rapid headway with the bill, and it will probably assume definite form this week. It was decided at to-day's meeting that the work of construction should be under the supervision of three engineer officers of the army, and that as many others should be detailed to assist them as the necessities of the case might require. It was also decided that while the canai can be built for a sum not exceeding \$750,000,000. Of this amount the covernment will retain \$70,000,000; \$7,500,000 will be \$85,000,000. Of this amount the covernment will retain \$70,000,000; \$7,500,000 will be \$5,500,000 to the Maritime Company in parment for their concession and in figure of all the atok issued by them and all the independence incurred by them up to the time the work was suspended.

The General Defletency Bill. Washington, June 18.-The General Deficlency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, has been agreed upon by the House Appropriation Committee. The whole amount appropriated by the bill is \$4.800,503. Six other deficiency bills, aggre-\$4.830,593. Six other deficiency bills, aggregating \$5.617,641, have been passed at this session of Congress, making the total deficiency appropriations for the first session of the Fitty-third Congress \$19.508,234. These appropriations are about five and a half million dollars less than those for the corresponding session of the last congress, which were \$15.1805,191.

No appropriation is made for payment to any of the bond-aided Pacific railways.

The Government Not to Sue the Union Pa-

cias Road. WASHINGTON, June 18. - Attorney-General Olney charactrires as sensational and untrue the statement telegraphed from Washington last night to the New York World to the effect that he had decided to institute suits against the Union Pacific and Ransas Pacific railroads jointly to recover 2151.000.000. The Attorney-General said this morning that these reports were pure fiction." without any foundation in fact. A ROMANCE OF LONG ISLAND. Are You

AN ACCOMMODATING MOON AND THE All Out of Sorts REGULATION LADDER.

How Little Annie Shaw Outwitted Her Stern Parents and Her Big Sister, Han Away and Got Married You Probably Have Bead Something Like This Before. Everybody in Springfield, L. I., is chuckling over the way pretty 17-year-old Annie Shaw outwitted her parents and got even with her sister on Sunday evening. Her father is Wil-Ham Shaw, who lives in a next cottage in Springfield. Sunday night was the time set for the wedding of her elder einter Phobe to William Watte, Annie also had a lover, George Baidwin of Canarate. On witnessing her sister's preparations for the wedding, Annie was seized with a desire to become a bride also. Young Baldwin was willing, and she was anxious to have her father make it a double wedding. But her ambition was rudely sat upon. Her father said she was too young. while her elster scorned the idea. Finding that tears and prayers falled to move her parents she decided to take action hersel', and informed her varents and sister that she would get married on Sunday night despite

their opposition. Fearful that his little daughter would carry out her determination. Papa Shaw looked her in her room on the night of her sister's wedding, and placed Waiter Highle and John Watts, brother to her future brother-in-law on guard. One of the roung men was to watch outside, while the other was to see that she did not unfasten the door from the inside. Believing his daughter secure in her temporary prison, I apa Shaw dismissed the subject from his mind and set out to have a good time. As the merriment went on the sentinels became less vigilant. Some of the neighbors bint that they deserted to the camp of the enemy. Whatever truth there may be in this assertion, it does not appear that any one saw young Baldwin when he hoisted a ladder to the window where his sweetheart was waiting for him. The window was raised cautiously and

eurly head took a survey of the situation. Just then the moon hid behind a cloud, as it always does on such occasions. There was a rustle of white skirts, and a faint voice called out: "Oh, George, is that you? I am so afraid."

This is what George expected, having read about it frequently. He said in an eminently proper whisper: 'Come, hurry, Annie: we haven't a moment

to waste."

Bravely reaching out, she grasped the rounds of the ladder and began the descent. Loving arms received her as she reached the ground, and she was hurried a short distance to a wfiting carriage, just as in the old romances. As she left the house, the Rev. W. P. Estes of Springfield, who was to marry her sister and Mr. Watts, alighted at the door and was received with exclamations of delight by the guests, while the moon, with a knowing look, floated out serenely from behind the friendly cloud in the regulation way. The carriage stood just around the bend of

the road, within earshot of the house which reseanded with merriment. As the first strains

the road, within earshot of the house which reseanded with merriment. As the first strains of the wedding march came out to the clopers, young Baldwin touched his whip to the horse and they were speeding over the highway in the direction of Jamaica. Resking with foam, just like the steeds of the story books, the horse was pulled up in front of the Methodist parsonage. After some parieting, the liev. J. L. Poulson consented to perform the ceremony. With tears in her bright eyes and her cheeks very properly suffuses: with blushes, Annie was usinered into the parior and was soon made Mrs. Baldwin. Then they started back for Springfield.

Meantime Papa Shaw's heart had become softened by the influences of the evening. He bethought himself of the tearful prisoner he had locked up in a dark bedroom. Chiding himself for his harshness, he started for the room with the intention of making amends for his severity. There was no answer to his knock, and all was silent and dark when he opened the door. The room was deserted and the window was open. The household was alarmed. On searching outside prints of the ladder were discovered in the soft earth. Some one said that on their return the runaway couple in ended spending the night with a Mrs. James Jackson in the village.

Bubbling over with wrath, Papa bhaw sought Mrs. Jackson and spoke his mind to her. Then he went home to cool off and think the situation over. The more he considered the cooler he became, until finally he sent word to Mrs. Jackson that when the runaways returned to send them home and they would be forgiven. It was 12 o'clock that night before turned to send them home and they would be forgiven. It was 12 o'clock that night before the couple could muster up courage enough to face Fapa Shaw and the eider sister. They were taken into the house. Papa Shaw didn't colebrate this second wodding, but the villingers have been doing it for him ever since they learned how nicely the little girl out-witted them all and got married.

WARRINGTON, June 18,-Senator Gorman returned to Washington to-day from his long

GORMAN BACK AT HORK. to the Sugar Investigating Committee,

absence in improved health, and ready to resent the statement made to the Sugar Investigating Committee by Senater Vest to the effect that he and the other members of the Figures Committee, in order to construct a Democratic tariff measure, were compelled by Gorman, Grice, Smith, and a handful of other Democratic Senators to change their plans and prepare a measure based upon the principles and in accordance with the dictates of the Sugar Trust. Senator Gorman, immediately on his arrival at the Fenate, went before the investigating committee and although he did not deny that he and other Senators did break down the free trade measure of the Finance Committee, he declared that is so doing be had represented in part the Democratic majority of the Senate who are in favor of a reduction of tariff duties, but not such a radical one as to break down any existing industries. For that reason he and those who acted with him inslated upon a certain amount of protection to the coal, fron. augar, and other industries, and they impressed their views upon members of the Finance Committee, so that the make-up of the till was changed and the measure framed that now has the endorsement of all but one Democratic Senator.

Finance Committee, so that the make-up of the vili was changed and the measure framed that now has the endorsement of all but one Democratic Senator.

Mr. Gorman may not have cleared his skirts of the charge made by Senator Vest that he took the committee by the throat and forced them to awaliow their convictions, but noither did be approve the attitude of Senator Vest before the public. On every possible occasion Senator Vest, in his characteristic spiteful way, and with all his copious flow of striking language, has assured the Senate and the country that he and the other members of the Finance Committee desired to prepare a Benderal to measure, but that they were revented from doing so by somehody who forced them to yield to their demands for protection.

Senator Hoar, the Mephistophaics of the present tariff dehate, to day or the twentieth time taunied Mr. Vest with this confession of having been overcome by some unseen power, and preadout with rim to reveal the "nigger in the wood pile" ir making at least one fluides of his fellow memors of the Finance Committee, and supporting it in a speech based on their well-known ideas of turilf reform. He implement how he was a supporting it in a speech based on their well-known ideas of turilf reform. He implement has a supporting it in a speech based on their well-known ideas of turilf reform. He implement hold who has been a supporting the surgar of free chall or free asything just to prove to the country that he almost it is a favor of what he says he is prevented from endorsing by somehold who has the committee by the throat. Senator Hoar read with fine effect a sar-astic dialect poem of James Russell Lowell, which was quite apropos of the present situation, and which, flought it was written many years, schuacits Senator for the bemocratic party in the Senator for the Democratic party in the history repeats itself. During the attack of the Massachwith is a print of the old saring that hit-fory repeats itself. During the sate of the lemocratic ascholars and reali

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Samuel Round and Robert Paton, third and fourth sugmers of the american the acamehin New Lora, were discharged by the sugmers of the american the acamehin New Lora, were discharged by the sugmer of seasonthing a from an american examined of assaulting a from an american relative to a charge of assaulting a from an american relative to the seasonthing a from an american relative has been builted by one housiled his one housiled his orea for the creament of the continuous statements of the creament of the form of the continuous statements of the creament of the continuous statements with the season to the section has well of heavy T. Ferter, the widow of George Forter, heaven to the rector, wardens, and restrying of the season to the rector, wardens, and restrying for the season to the rector, wardens, and restrying for the season to the season of the season of the rector of the season to the season of the financial less history association. The residue of the season which is related at \$70,000, is seen to acabe as an all makes.

You certainly will be if you have dyspepsia. Your head will ache and will be confused. Your appetite will be capricious, and you will be

Nervous and Irritable

Do you know what will cure you? The great remedy for this deplorable condition is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

which gently tones the stomach and digestive organs, assists in the assimilation of food, and creates an appetite.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constitution hillousness, jaundles, siek headache, indigestion, Morses, Carriages, &:.

BARGAINS

IN CARRIAGES.

SPIDER PHAETON, ova build, SPIDER PHAETON, by Browster, RUNABOUTS, STANHOPE PHAETONS, TANDEM CART, by Browster,

eral WAGONETTES,

WM. B. POND & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 51ST ST.

LIFE WASHINGTON TUPICA What the Trial of the Battle Ship Mains in

Expected to Bevelop.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-The battle ship Maine, now at the New York Navy Yard, is to be tested in Long Island Sound over the Government course, for both horse power and speed, early in July. She will be the first high-grade ship of the new navy constructed entirely at a navy yard that has been tried, so far, at sea, and upon which some comparison vessels built by private ship yards. Although both the Baleigh and Cincinnati have been commissioned, and were also built at navy yards, no opportunity has been given to judge of their merit as steamers or of the power of the engines. The trial of the Mainells therefore waited with great interest by officials of the Navy Department, who believe that it will be shown that vessels can be built equally as well under Government supervision as by private concerns. No premiums are held out for excessive speed or horse power, but, nevertheless, naval officers who have in charge the test will push the Maine just as much as if premiums depended upon her performance.

This year's naval register classes both the Maine and Texas as second-class battle ships, armored cruiser and the other a battle ship, They are unlike any other of the new navy. and in some respects are a little obsolete, owstruction. The keel of the Maine had been laid of the New York were drawn. Still, the New lork will have been in service nearly a year by the time the Maine is in commission. The

by the time the Maine is in commission. The designs of the Maine call for 0.000 indicated horse power and a speed of 10 knots. The dock trial of her machinery demonstrated that the horse power would be reached, and no doubt exists that this will give her the required speed.

The two leading cadets of this year's graduating class at Annapelis will be selected to persue an advanced course in naval architecture at some of the European achods, after which they will be commissioned in the Construction Corps. Two cadets are now taking which they will be commissioned in the con-struction Corps. Two cadets are now taking this course and will return home in July and be assigned to the corps, having the rank of Junior Lieutenants, while members of their own class in the line are only ensigns and lieutenants of marines.

The cruiser Boston has been tied up at the Mare island Navy Yard since her return from Havail and large with the contraction of the course.

The cruiser Bosion has been tied up at the Mare Island Navy Yard since her return from Hawaii early last winter, waiting for repairs which could not be made for lack of funds. Work has at last been ordered on the ship, and if it is hurried along she will pro any be again ready for service by November. The vessel is believed to have been quite seriously injured by her long contact with the marine-growth-breeding waters of Honoisula, and it will be necessary to expend a tie sum of money to place her in good condition.

The want of money to carry on construction work for the navy is causing the department great emitarrassment. There is not a lirm in the country building ships for the navy that has not been appealing for money dust nem on work already completed, but in such case they are informed that the deficiency in the appropriation will not allow the debts to be met until Congress I asses the annual Appropriation bill. I pward of \$880.000 is owing out construction work and a large amount on machinery. Both the cruisers Montgomery and Detroit are commissioned and have been attined by the construction work and a large amount on machinery. Both the cruisers Montgomery and Detroit are commissioned and have been attined over to the deverument, but sums are still owing on them.

It is stated at the department that this is the only time for many years where contractors have not been promptly paid when their bills fall due.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 37, of which 28 wers to fill vacancies caused by reeignations and death. Among the appointments were the following: New York-James Eafen, Chauncey, vice C. H. Ken nard, resigned; J. C. Mitchell, Long Senct, vice C. E. Hischrock, resigned; H. C. Pearson, Fitcarre, vice C. H. Shiptman resigned; Z. J. White, West Victura, vice William Has, removed.

At the commencement exercises of the Academy of the Holy Cross, held in this c: y to-night, Miss Eatherine V. Trainer of New York city, daughter of John It Trainer, earlied off the highest honors in her class, delivered the valedictory, and received two gold medals.

A Keeley Patient Tries to Kill Himself. William S. Reynolds, an artist, aged 41 years, attempted suicide twice yesterday at his home at 145 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, by inhaling gas through a rubber hase Dr. Georga E. Everson was sume ened in time to save the man's life. Mr. Reynolds has seen under the keeley treatment. He was local up in the Classon avenue police station ast night.

BEOOLITY

Over 500,000 passengers were carried by the Brook-lyn heights thompany's trailer of a mandar. The feathe last week administration being WT more than the previous were and the cost than in the cost responding week administration. than the previous week and labered that is the corresponding week and year.

The Adignous perfected by a vice of 13 to 8, again grants a transferse with a will know a test to the construction of the constru

President Lemant Stoney of the Source of Frances of Frances of Stone Sto

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1894. \$61.503.474 Surplus by N. Y. State Standard . 7,197,933 Surplus by its own standard 6.44.024 The cash dividends paid members in 1833 averaged 30.72 per cent. of their renewal premiums.

Expenses of management were only 9.00 per cent. of income.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent. à Wall street, New York sity.